

FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY
CONTEST CODE: 98

2013 San Antonio Classical Society
TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics
Pentathlon

PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.

SOROR ET FRATRĒS

Iūlia parva puella Rōmāna erat, quae duōs frātrēs habēbat. cum eīs semper esse cupiēbat; illī tamen eam discēdere iubēbant. “puellās,” inquit, “in lūdōs nostrōs nōn accipimus, nam nōs paene virī sumus.”

p̄mō *aestātis* diē, frātrēs ad mare ambulāre cōstituērunt, nam propter magnum *aestum* nāre cupiēbant. Iūlia etiam cum eīs ambulāre incipiēbat, sed mox, quod illī currēbant, ab eīs *relicta est*. in villā patris manēre recusāvit et cum cane, quī propter *aetātem* gravis erat et iam currere nōn *poterat*, post frātrēs discessit.

subitō ūnus dē puerīs clamāvit: “*polypus* meōs pedēs capit!” ad eum nāvit frāter, quem quoque *polypus* cēpit. Iūlia magnō timōre ad villam cucurrit. ad mare vocat patrem, ā quō puerī ē magnō mortis periculō *servātī sunt*. itaque posteā frātrēs sorōrem in lūdōs semper accipiēbant.

<i>aestātis</i> – summer	<i>aestum</i> – heat
<i>relicta est</i> – was left behind	<i>aetātem</i> – age
<i>poterat</i> – from possum	<i>polypus</i> – sea animal
<i>servātī sunt</i> – were saved	

1. **quot frātrēs Iūlia habuit?**

A. Romānī B. trēs C. duō D. parva

2. Why do Julia’s brothers want her to stay away?

A. She annoys them. B. They are too old to play with her.
C. They don’t want to accept her. D. She is rude.

3. What is the case and use of *lūdōs nostrōs* in Line 3?

A. accusative, direct object B. dative, indirect object
C. ablative, place where D. accusative, place to which

4. **quid significat nostrōs (Line 4)?**

A. your B. their C. our D. his

5. To what declension does *frātrēs* in Line 5 belong?

A. First B. Second C. Third D. Second, neuter

6. What is the tense of *cupiēbant* in Line 6?

A. imperfect B. present C. perfect D. future

7. **quid significat mare (Line 5)?**

A. camp B. sea C. house D. field

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PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.

IUDICĒS TRĒS...ET HERCULĒS

postquam m̄nēs Styga hōc modō trānsiērunt, ad alterum flūmen vērunt quod Lēthē appellābatur. aqua ex hōc flūmine eīs bibenda erat; quod cum fēcissent, rēs omnēs in vītā gestās ex memoriā dēpōnēbant. dēnique ad sēdem ipsius Plūtōnis vērunt, cuius introitus ā cane Cerberō custodiēbatur. ibi Plūtōn cum uxōre Proserpinā in solio sedēbat. tria alia solia nōn procul ab eō locō stābant, in quibus sedēbant M̄nōs, Rhadamanthus, et Aeacus, iūdicēs apud inferōs. hī iūs dīcēbant, et praemia poenāsque cōstituēbant. bonī enim in campōs Ēlysiōs, sēdem beatōrum ventūrī erant; improbī autem mittendī erant in Tartarum, ac multīs et variīs suppliciīs ibi puniendī erant.

Herculēs postquam imperia Eurystheī accēpit, in Lacōniam ad Taenarum statim sē contulit; ibi enim spēluncaerat ingentī magnitūdine per quam hominibus ad Orcum dēscendendum erat. nec tamen sōlus iter fēcit; Mercurius enim et Minerva sē eī sociōs adiūnxerat. ubi ad rīpam Stygis vēnit, Herculēs ad rīpam ulteriōrem trāseundī causā nāvem cōscendit.

1. **quō m̄nēs advērunt?**

A. Tartarus B. Lethe C. Styga D. Pluto

2. What is the voice of *appellābatur* in Line 2?

A. active B. passive C. middle D. deponent

3. What is the case and use of the word *eīs* in Line 3?

A. dative, indirect object B. ablative, agent
C. dative, agent D. agent, means/instrument

4. What is the mood of *fēcissent* in Line 3?

A. subjunctive B. participle C. indicative D. infinitive

5. What is the consequence of drinking from Lethe?

A. The spirits will suffer eternally.
B. Positive memories will remain intact.
C. Nothing significant. D. All past memories will be lost.

6. **quid significat ipsius (Line 5)?**

A. myself B. herself C. himself D. themselves

7. **quis sedem Plūtōnis custodiēbat?**

A. Minos B. Proserpina C. flumen D. Cerberus

8. **quid significat solio (Line 6)?**

A. table B. throne C. desk D. room

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8. How was Julia left behind?
A. She slowed down, allowing her brothers to leave.
B. The dog distracted her.
C. Her brothers ran away.
D. Her brothers told her to stay behind at home.
9. What is the case of *patris* in Line 8?
A. genitive B. nominative C. accusative D. ablative
10. Which Latin words in Lines 8-9 indicate Julia's reaction to her brothers' actions?
A. in villā patris B. et cum cane
C. quī propter aetātem gravis erat D. manēre recūsāvit
11. What derivative of the word *clamāvit* in Line 11 means "an enthusiastic vote of approval"?
A. disclaimer B. proclamation
C. acclamation D. exclamation
12. The sea creature clutched the _____ of Julia's brother.
A. feet B. hands C. arms D. legs
13. What is the gender of *quem* in Line 12?
A. neuter B. feminine C. middle D. masculine
14. If the word *ad* in Line 12 were replaced by *ab*, the word *eum* would change to...
A. eō. B. eīs C. id. D. It would need no change.
15. What does Julia do to help her brother?
A. Nothing. B. She looks for her father.
C. She finds her mother. D. She brings the dog to help.
16. **quid significat cucurrit (Line 13)?**
A. She was running B. to run
C. She ran D. She had run
17. What derivative of the word *vocat* in Line 13 means "to call on someone for help or assistance"?
A. invoke B. provoke C. evoke D. advocate
18. **quid significat posteā (Line 15)?**
A. after B. beforehand C. in front of D. afterwards
19. At the end, Julia's brothers...
A. always show their appreciation for her help.
B. allow her to always join them when playing.
C. forget about her again.
D. avoid sea animals.
20. What is the use of *sororem* in Line 15?
A. place where B. place to which
C. direct object D. possession

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9. Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Aeacus determined...
A. rewards and punishments B. money and penalties
C. penalties and punishments D. rewards and prizes
10. The phrase *ventūrī erant* in Line 11 is...
A. a passive periphrastic. B. a perfect subjunctive.
C. an active periphrastic. D. a future participle.
11. **quō bonī et improbī mittuntur?**
A. sedem beatōrum B. Tartarum et variīs supplicīīs
C. Tartarum D. Elysiōs et Tartarum
12. What is the best translation of *puniendī erant* (12)?
A. They will have to be punished.
B. They must be punished.
C. They had to be punished.
D. Punish them!
13. Change *Lacōniam* in Line 14 to the genitive, plural.
A. Lacōniārum B. Lacōniīs C. Lacōniae D. Lacōniā
14. What word does the word *quam* modify (Line 15)?
A. magnitūdine B. ingentī C. Lacōniam D. hominibus
15. **quid significat iter (Line 16)?**
A. plan B. map C. journey D. in this way
16. The phrase *dēscendendum erat* in Line 16 is...
A. an active periphrastic. B. a passive periphrastic.
C. a perfect subjunctive. D. a pluperfect indicative.
17. *eī* in Line 17 is a _____ pronoun in the _____ case.
A. reflexive; accusative B. personal; dative
C. reflexive; dative D. personal; ablative
18. Which derivative of the word *adiūnxerat* in Line 17 means "something added on" or "an assistant"?
A. juncture B. injunction C. conjunction D. adjunct
19. **cūr Herculēs nāvem cōscendit?**
A. To cross over to the furthest part of the riverbank
B. To arrive at the riverbank of Styx
C. To visit Pluto himself
D. To prove that he could do it
20. Which Latin word best describes Mercury and Minerva's companionship with Hercules?
A. solus B. sē C. sociōs D. et

PART II – HISTORY

21. Emperor _____ ruled Rome after the death of his _____, Augustus.
A. Tiberius, father B. Caligula, stepson
C. Tiberius, stepfather D. Caligula, grandfather
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22. The Roman Empire instituted Christianity as its official state religion during the reign of _____.
A. Romulus Augustulus B. Constantine C. Caracalla D. Nero
23. Which of the following events is most associated as the beginning of the empire?
A. The Battle of Actium B. The assassination of Julius Caesar
C. The defeat of Brutus and Cassius D. The formation of the Second Triumvirate
24. The “Year of the Four Emperors”, in which four individuals attempted to secure power in Rome, occurred immediately after the death of Emperor _____.
A. Caligula B. Trajan C. Claudius D. Nero
25. After the death of Marcus Aurelius, his son _____, became emperor.
A. Commodus B. Hadrian C. Antoninus Pius D. Nerva
26. Which of the following remained in power after the events of the “Year of Five Emperors”?
A. Pertinax. B. Didius Julianus C. Septimus Severus D. Clodius Albinus
27. Which Roman emperor was responsible for and built the Arch of Titus?
A. Domitian B. Titus himself C. Caracalla D. Vespasian
28. What is the traditional date for the end of the Western Roman Empire?
A. 509 B.C. B. AD 476 C. AD 1453 D. AD 285
29. Who introduced the Roman era known as the *Pax Romana*?
A. Marcus Aurelius B. Hadrian C. Augustus. D. Constantine
30. _____ and _____ were defeated at the Battle of Actium.
A. Marc Antony and Cleopatra B. Brutus and Cassius
C. Octavian and Lepidus D. Octavian and Cleopatra

PART III – MYTHOLOGY

31. All of the following were first-generation Titans, except...
A. Oceanus B. Prometheus C. Kronos D. Rhea
32. Which of the following is not a symbol associated with Aphrodite?
A. owl B. myrtle C. dove D. sparrow
33. The Fates are typically depicted as three individuals who maintain control of mortal lives through the use of what tool?
A. stringed harp B. hourglass C. orbs of prediction D. loom or spindle
34. Which of the following was not one of Hercules' Twelve Labors?
A. Kill the Nemean lion B. Defeat Hippolyta, the Amazon queen
C. Capture the bull of Crete D. Clean the Augean stables
35. The ghost of which Trojan warrior visits Aeneas in his sleep, warning him about Troy's doomed future?
A. Hector B. Patroclus C. Priam D. Ajax
36. Whom did Zeus and Mercury visit as beggars to test their generosity and hospitality?
A. Pyramus and Thisbe B. Odysseus and Penelope
C. Daphne and Apollo D. Baucis and Philemon
37. In fear of a prophecy that her son would die young, Thetis dipped her child Achilles into the river _____ of the underworld.
A. Phlegethon B. Styx C. Acheron D. Cocytus
38. Hestia was most notably known as the goddess of _____.
A. the hearth B. marriage C. the harvest D. archery
39. The god Pan is known as _____ in Roman mythology.
A. Aegipan B. Echo C. Bacchus D. Faunus
40. Theseus is responsible for killing the _____ in the center of _____.
A. Medusa, a cave B. Hydra, a forest
C. Minotaur, the Labyrinth. D. Minotaur, an arena

PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE

41. In what room would Romans typically eat the *cēna*?
A. triclinium B. atrium C. culina D. tablinum
42. What was the function of the *curia* in the Roman Forum?
A. It represented the open, public spaces where citizens could purchase goods.
B. They were established areas for candidates to deliver political speeches
C. It was the temple where the emperor himself made sacrifices and carried out rituals.
D. It was largely used by the Senate for meetings and judicial decisions.
43. Cicero maintained a long series of correspondence with, and dedicated his book *De Amicitia* to, his trusted friend _____
A. Julius Caesar B. Brutus C. Atticus D. Antonius Hybrida
44. Roman clients often visited the homes of their patrons at the beginning of each day as part of a traditional business meeting known as _____.
A. sportula B. salutatio C. amicitia D. quid pro quo
45. Petronius wrote _____, largely considered the first novel.
A. Fabulae B. Res Gestae C. De Rerum Natura D. Satyricon
46. Horace wrote all of the following works, except...
A. Fasti B. Odes C. Epistles D. Satires
47. Which of the following gladiators was heavily armored and typically used a large shield, short sword, and plumed helmet?
A. hoplomachus B. Samnite C. retiarius D. scissor
48. What is the central structure of Vergil's *Eclogues/Bucolics*?
A. a series of descriptive poems about farming
B. a set of pastoral poems featuring songs about change and prophecy in nature
C. a ten-part novel about the importance of the family
D. a listing of philosophies about living
49. Consuls traditionally served for a term of _____.
A. life B. three years C. five years D. one year
50. The Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus is located on what Roman hill?
A. Capitoline B. Palatine C. Aventine D. Esquiline